

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 61

日一十二月五日一十二月光

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

四月三十日

三月三十日英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY EQUAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
CAPITAL PAID UP \$800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS \$800,000
RESERVE FUND \$150,000
INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 per cent.
" " " 4 per cent.
" " " 3 per cent.
T. V. SANSON,
pro. Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,800,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,185,000
PAID-UP \$683,000
BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 1 month 5 per cent.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 3 " " 3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1895.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
J. KRAMER, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. A. MACONACHIE—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. Bell-Irving, S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq., D. R. Sarsen, Esq.
M. D. Eckiel, Esq., N. A. Sleb, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED on Current Account at the rate of a per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1895.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1895.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$600,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chen Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893.

[143]

INSURANCES.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1895.

[143]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$315,333.33

EQUAL TO \$315,000.00

RESERVE FUND \$315,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEEU MOON, Esq.

LOU TEO SHUH, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 1st December, 1894.

[143]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agents.

CHAU TSUNG TAT,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 26th May, 1895.

[143]

Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



SPECIAL DAGGER PACKING
FOR HIGH PRESSURE ROUND
OR SQUARE.

ASBESTOS PACKINGS of every description.
ASBESTOS SHEETS, MILBOARDS, CANVAS, &c.
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS and STEAM PIPES.
CANVAS CORE PACKING (Tuck Form). SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.
ASBESTOLINE—the most economical lubricant.
ALL GOODS BEARING TRADE MARK GUARANTEED.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1895.

[149]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE.

In cases of 2 doz. pints \$35 per case.

do 1 quarts \$33

SHewan & Co., Agents.

[164]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW NOVELS AND NEW EDITIONS.

THOU ART THE MAN, Miss FRADDON.
One of Our Conquerors, Geo. Meredith.
Lord Omont and His Amata, Geo. Meredith.
The Dance at the Four Corners, by Burgin.
A Born Soldier, by John Strange Water.
Oiga Romanoff, by Author 'Angel of Revolution.'
A Drama in Muslin, by George Moore.
A Man of His Word, by Arthur Patterson.
Eve's Ransom, by George Gissing.
The People of the Mist, Rider Haggard.
Some Every-Day Folks, by Eden Philpotts.
Mistaken Doctor, by Mrs. J. K. Spender.

BY A. DOROTHEA GERARD.

The Zeith-Gest, by L. Douglas.

Views and Opinions, by Gilda.

In the Day of Battle, by J. A. Stewart.

A Drama in Muslin, by George Moore.

A Man of His Word, by Arthur Patterson.

Eve's Ransom, by George Gissing.

A Ward in Chancery, by Mrs. H. H. Munro.

Adventure in Arcadia, by Grant Allen.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1895.

[165]

NOTHING USED TO BE.

THE FOOD, LIQUOR AND CIVILITY AT THE HK. HOME ARE

NOT

WHAT THEY USED TO BE.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY & EARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 28, Queen's Road, on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1895, and meeting Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. BARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1895.

[165]

NOTICE.

LOST.

NOTICE: Is hereby given that Mr. LO CHONG-IP, Owner of SUBJECT, FOURTH FLOOR R. INLAND, LOT No. 105 with the House thereon known as No. 30, COCHIN STREET, Lost his TITLE DEEDS to the above Property yesterday.

Dated this 5th June, 1895.

[165]

NOTICE.

MEMNON.

Captain Branch, will be despatched as above PORT MORROW, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1895.

[165]

NOTICE.

BENEDICT.

Captain Farquhar, will be despatched as above PORT MORROW, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1895.

[165]

NOTICE.

ASLOWN.

Captain Murray, will be despatched for VICTORIA B.C. and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KORE and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 19th

June.

Through Bills of Lading will be granted to all

Persons.

Consignee for Cargo to United States

Not for further Particulars as to Freight or

Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1895.

[165]

NOTICE.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.

THE Steamship

KWEIYANG.

Captain Dawson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1895.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, 1895.

AT 2.45 P.M.

COMPETITION, LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS; Ranges, 800 and 900 yards!

Ten Shots. Entrance fee, 10 cents.

G. K. MOORE,

Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship!

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hodgkin will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at

Dawn.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLASS, LAPRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1895.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Steamship!

"SUNGKUANG,"

Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched on

SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

773

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship!

"PRIVYANG."

Captain R. Küller, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at

4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIMMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

770

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship!

"KUTSANG."

Captain Payne, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

774

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship!

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

Guthrie, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 21st instant.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

773

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship!

"KUTSANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her, are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after NOON on the 15th instant, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

775

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship!

"GLENARTNEY"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 21st instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

776

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPEARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO.'S WATERS are

made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEETINGS and other Large Companies.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1895.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

by which the money is being raised and secured and in the interposition of Russia as the financial Guardian of China and the protector and reformer of the Middle Kingdom? Many people thought that Japanese statesmen were reserving that position for themselves and that they hoped to make their influence and their counsels paramount at Peking. But "Coddling the friend, not Short," and as the consideration for an immediate cash payment they must renounce all present control and precedence in the affairs of China, if they ever hoped to attain to it.

The Korean Government having adopted a new and peculiar policy, and being now determined to disregard the favours received from Japan and contract a secret compact with a certain European Power, it is reported that as soon as Count Iwao returns to Japan a great change will take place in the attitude of the Government towards the Peninsular Kingdom.

THE TYPHOON.

The Observatory officials report that the typhoon entered the coast last night near Halipung.

At 11.20 to-day the barometer was still falling.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORMOSA.

THRILLING DETAILS OF THE LOOTING IN THE CAPITAL AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARSENAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TAMSU, June 11th.

We received the following interesting account of the state of affairs in north Formosa by the Douglas liner *Formosa*, Captain A. E. Hodges, which arrived here from Tamsu, which port he left on the 11th instant, this morning:

The Japanese are now in undisputed possession of Kelung, Taipieh, Tamsu, and in fact the whole of North Formosa. The thousands of Chinese soldiers massed here to defend the island fled almost at the first shot and showing themselves such despicable cowards that their own countrymen have not a word to say in their favour. Greed and avarice, lack of leaders worthy of name, the knowledge that there is no back door out of Formosa, and above all a dread of exploring the mystic regions of the "Great Beyond" are probably the causes which brought about one of the most contemptible "cavalcades" recorded in either ancient or modern history. The Kelung fort was captured by the Japanese without a shot being fired on either side, and the Chinese troops drawn from all parts of China seen in woe with each other in putting at great a distance as possible between themselves and the invaders, so that they could not even get instructions for their guidance in the future. It is recognised that the Korean King and his Ministers are no longer mere puppets to be moved as the Japanese Minister dictates, but that they are asserting their independence and entering into foreign relations presumably identical to Japan. The Japanese journals indicate a possible change of attitude in the Japanese Government and people towards Korea. Does that mean hostile attitude? Japan could never conquer and hold the country. Three hundred years ago, after fifty years of warfare, she failed to do so. The deadly hostility of the inhabitants and the opposition of China brought her efforts to naught. The feelings of the Koreans towards her to-day are more hostile than they were then, and to-day Korea in any contest with Japan can count not merely on Chinese but on Russian sympathy and support; and the Russians would be found the more dangerous. Japan has a very ticklish game to play in Korea and her future prestige and position depend largely on how she handles her trump.

Let us hope she will sit tight and take things coolly.

The Douglas liner *Formosa*, which arrived here from Tamsu this morning, brought down from the "Beautiful Isle" a large number of disbanded soldiers who were, we understand, promptly "passed on" to Canton by the Corporal who was in charge of them.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, May 10th.

RUSSIA.—The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* has published the following communiqué:—"The Japanese Government, in conformity with the friendly advice of Russia, France, and Germany, has undertaken to renounce its claims to the definitive possession of Feng-ien. The news came as a great surprise—no one had the least expectation of anything of the kind last evening. In Government circles the decision of Japan has produced a most favourable impression. The Russian Press, however, strongly objects to the words "definitive possession," as possibly being intended to signify temporary occupation, which, as in the case of Herzegovina and Bosnia and of Egypt, might be of very indefinite duration, but in official circles there is not yet any question of occupation.

The same *Journal de St. Petersburg* has published an article declaring that the realisation of the Japanese claims in the treaty would entirely abolish the fictitious independence of Korea, placed in Japanese hands the key to China's capital, and render doubtful the maintenance of the equilibrium in the Far East. The three Powers who communicated their views in Tokyo, and who will know how to enforce them, do not intend to deprive Japan of the fruits of her victories; but the civilising progress of the latter Power will be threatened with destruction if it is not based on the principles upon which rests the conc't of the civilised nation.

With regard to Russia's attitude, in the Japanese question, the *Berlin Tageblatt* has received the following interesting information from St. Petersburg. It appears that even as late as Sunday last (5th inst.), it was still believed in the Russian capital that Japan would not give up Port Arthur, and from St. Petersburg a telegraphic order was given for the mobilisation of the troops in the military districts of Irkutsk and Tomsk. About one hundred and ten thousand men were to be mobilised, and seventy officers started from St. Petersburg to superintend a hundred and forty others being prepared to follow. This mobilisation was quite independent of the Ussuri and Amoor territories. A preliminary credit of twenty million roubles was ordered for the mobilisation.

In view of this threatening attitude Japan at once yielded, and on the following day the Tsar Nicholas was in the position, at a review, to inform the War Minister that the mobilisation was no longer necessary. Though things are now definitely settled, the Russian Government is said to be determined, in order to maintain its prestige in Asia, to keep always in readiness a large military force there, and the question is being ventilated of increasing the number of troops in the Amoor territories to a hundred thousand infantry.

GERMANY.—The intelligence that Japan, after insisting upon the ratification of the Shimonoese Treaty being completed at a matter concerning only herself and China, has now yielded to the representations of Russia, France, and Germany is regarded here as a welcome proof of the moderation and prudence of the Japanese Government. The semi-official *Post* says:—"Japan has given a fresh proof of her shrewd appreciation of diplomatic affairs by thus promptly and fully complying with the friendly representations of the Powers, and her action is sure to receive the most ample recognition." Most of the other papers write in the same strain, but a somewhat merciless criticism of Germany's diplomatic adventure appears in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and bears every trace of the hand of Prince Bismarck. Germany, the writer thinks, had no interest in the territorial questions involved in the Treaty of Shimonoese. She must have had secret grounds for interference. Alleged commercial considerations form an inadequate explanation. Prince Bismarck would have been quite satisfied had Germany's action originated in Russian influence, but he suspects that other causes were at work in the highest quarters. He thinks that some other explanation of Germany's action is required, but owns that he can find none, as he is not acquainted with "German aspirations for the future, and their motives." It is the meanwhile he thinks that Germany's action was premature and he doubts whether the characteristically sudden "anti-English movement in our foreign policy" will be lasting.

FRANCE.—The Havas Agency announces:—"The Japanese Minister yesterday afternoon (10th) informed M. Hamotius, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Japan, referring to the friendly counsels of France, Russia, and Germany, renounces the distinctive possession of the Feng-tung (Liao-tung) Peninsula, including Port Arthur."

To this the *Dépêche* adds:—"Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Shimonoese, which will take place on the 8th inst., at Chefoo, negotiations will be opened between the Japanese and Chinese Governments with a view of settling the nature of the compensation. The Powers interested will probably interfere in order to second Japan in return for her conciliatory disposition towards them."

The news that Japan has yielded to European pressure was received with satisfaction. It must be gratifying to the members of the Government, the situation that sprung out of the war having been for many reasons a source of embarrassment and of some danger.

The *Temps* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at St. Petersburg, stating that the question of the compensation to be granted to Japan for her abandonment of the Liao-tung Peninsula forms the subject of active negotiations between the Powers. A writer in the same journal, in his passion for lecturing England, almost loses sight of the concession made by Japan. His final paragraph, however, gives interesting, though perhaps rather hypothetical, indications of the way in which the Powers will intervene to insure Japan the punctual payment of the indemnity. He says:—"The precedents of the Ottoman finances suggest an expedient not open to difficulty. The Chinese Customs have long been a self-managed department, and that model administration works under the direction of Sir Robert Hart. The allocation of that vast revenue under the guarantee and control of the collective Powers to the payment of the war indemnity, will probably furnish the basis of an arrangement with Japan."

Considering that the enthusiasm with which the Russian Alliance was welcomed throughout France was founded on the belief that Russia would stand by France in the contest with Germany, to prepare for which such heavy and continuous sacrifices have been cheerfully submitted to, it is hardly to be wondered at that the first practical outcome of that Alliance should have caused bitter disappointment to French patriots and to the public generally, who do not make a profession of patriotism. If the Russian Alliance survives the blow it has thus sustained, its durability will have been conclusively established. But will it?

SPAIN.—In the Senate on 6th May, a question was put to the Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the statement that Spain had signified her adhesion to the united protest of Russia, France, and Germany against the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoese. The Minister, in reply, stated that the moment was inopportune for making public the negotiations in which Spain

had been engaged with friendly Powers. When the time came the Government would give complete explanations.

UNITED STATES.—The Japanese Legation at Washington has been officially advised of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty in the form in which it was originally concluded, but taking into account the recommendations of the three intervening Powers, Japan has agreed to renounce the permanent possession of Liao-tung on condition that the arrangements regarding the terms and form of the remuneration shall be reserved for adjustment between herself and China.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Constantinople correspondent learns that Prince Lobanoff is, on behalf of the Tsar, addressed a message to the Ports, pointing out the desire of the Russian Government for reforms in the administration of Armenia, and declaring that Russia is acting in the fullest agreement with Great Britain and France. The common action of the three Powers has created astonishment in the Turkish capital.

At St. Andrews yesterday the fifth and sixth rounds in the Amateur Golf Championship competition were played in the presence of a large company of spectators. The result of the day's play is that Mr. John Ball, Jun. (holder) and Mr. Leslie Balfour-Melville meet to-day to fight out the final.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., which occurred in the morning at 12, Stratton Street. He appears to have been seized during the night with an attack of hemorrhage of the brain, and never recovered consciousness. He had recently attained his seventy-third birthday. Sir Robert Peel was the eldest son of the second baronet, the celebrated statesman, and brother of the ex-Speaker Viscount Peel.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held yesterday, the Archbishop of Canterbury is in the chair, the report was submitted. It showed that the society's income for 1894 was £122,327, that being an increase of £2,248 over the previous year.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and attended by the suite, left Buckingham Palace last evening upon the conclusion of her visit to the metropolis. The Royal departure was witnessed by a large number of spectators who had assembled in St. James's Park and along the route. Leaving at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock, the Royal train arrived at Windsor at seven.

The *Court Circular* announces that Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fleetwood Edwards and Lieutenant-Colonel Bigge are appointed Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse and Private Secretary to the Queen respectively, in the place of General, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, who, to Her Majesty's great regret, is from failing health unable any longer to retain these offices.

Some very interesting particulars relating to wounds during the campaign between China and Japan have been furnished to the *British Medical Journal* by Dr. Dugald Christie, of the Moulmein Medical Mission. At the battle of Ping-tang the Japanese are said to have been armed with the new Morita rifle, and the wounds observed in Moulmein indicate a missile of small calibre. In southern Manchuria, on the other hand (Cochow, Port Arthur, Kao-chow, &c.), the older type of rifle was chiefly used with a calibre equal to that of the Martini-Henry. The new Morita bullet is encased in a hard jacket composed of copper and nickel; its diameter is 0.375 in., its weight 23 grains, and its initial velocity 1,850 ft. per second. The older bullet is entirely of lead, and therefore much softer; its diameter is 0.45 in., its weight 420 grains, and its velocity not much more than half that of the former. The wounded produced by these bullets differ considerably in character. In the majority of the cases treated in Moulmein the apertures were small, punctate, without contusion or laceration. No pieces of clothing were carried, and there was no appreciable difference between the wounds of entrance and exit. In several instances bones were cleanly perforated without fracture or splintering. The explosive effect said to be produced by modern bullets of great velocity were not observed, nor did shock seem to be prominent. Dr. Dugald Christie concludes his report by stating that, judging from what has been seen and heard among the wounded here (Nanking), one is naturally led to the conclusion that, while the new bullet of small calibre and great velocity may wound a large number of men, it is less destructive in its effects on the tissues of the body, and, therefore, less fatal than the older missile.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Telamon* left Singapore for this port this morning, and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Mammoth* left Port Darwin for this port instant, and is due here on or about the 23rd inst. She will call here en route to Kobe.

The Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoone, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Catherine Agar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port this afternoon.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

POST BELLUM REVELATIONS.

WHAT "HERO" McGIFFEN HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE WAR.

This is how our Kobo contemporary the *Chronicle* very sensibly shows up one of the

with heavy rain. Wind shifting to the southward, and blowing with increased violence. At mid-night on the 10th barometer 29.62 and similar weather until 4 a.m. on the 11th, when squalls ceased and wind and sea continued to moderate. From then till arrival at Hongkong experienced moderate south-easterly winds with moderate cross seas and cloudy weather.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Riva Cristina (cruiser) in Kowloon Dock.

H.M.S. Diesel

P.C. Kao

Rubis

Gads

Cosp.

Mr. Duncan Forbes, third officer of the steamer *Arroyo*, was killed on board his ship at Colombo by falling through a hatchway into the hold.

In fifty years ocean steamers have been lengthened 400 feet and they are three times as large as they were in 1845. Their speed has kept pace with these changes, and it is gratifying to know that a voyage across the Atlantic is now almost as safe and certain as a trip on aerry boat.

The four-masted steel ship *Eulomens*, of Liverpool, Captain Cross, which arrived at New York on April 23rd from Calcutta, has been entered to proceed to Newcastle, N.S.W. to seek a coal freight for the Pacific coast. The *Eulomens* is, according to a New York paper, the first large vessel to leave New York in ballast on such a long voyage, seeking

LARGEST SAILING SHIPS AVLOAT.

In answer to a correspondent the *United States Marine Journal* gives the following information as to the tonnage of the largest "clippers" afloat:—The *Perseverance Monarch* is a steamer was 3,933 tons gross, but only 2,360 tons net. The removal of her boilers, engines, etc., and her transformation into a sailing ship brought up her net tonnage to about 1,000 gross, making her the largest sailing ship afloat—the same measurement that places the *May Flora* at 3,900 tons, places the *France* at 3,012, the *Liverpool* at 3,310, *Somak* 3,349, *Ranako* 3,400, and *Shenshach* 3,453 tons.

CHINESE IN OSAKA.

Our Osaka correspondent writes:—"After the outbreak of war the Chinese residing here were not allowed to leave the city and travel in the country, but peace being now restored they are once more permitted to journey in the interior just as are the subjects of other Treaty Powers, first obtaining a passport from the local authorities through the United States Consul. The number of Chinese residents in Osaka has rapidly increased since last April; their number at one time during the war fell as low as 60, including children born of unions with Japanese, but there are now more than a hundred Chinese here. The war has had one good effect in weeding out the many bad characters who formerly found refuge in Japan, who have been refused permission to land in this country, so that all the Chinese now here are reputable merchants. Chinese wishing to establish themselves in Osaka arrive first in Kobo, where they apply for the necessary permit to reside in this country, application having to be made to the Home Minister through the Kencho. When permission is granted they come to Osaka, where they apply to the Osaka Fuchu for registration.

It is probable that in a short time the Chinese in Osaka will considerably exceed the number who lived here before the outbreak of the war. One of the reasons advanced in support of this view is that the Chinese employed who were discharged when their firms closed up are now returning and entering into business for themselves, having obtained capital to back them up, while their former employers are also returning and resuming business.

It is probable the Chinese may ere long find difficulty about storing goods; they will the want of godowns accommodation before the war, and some rented warehouses outside the Concession, but this being contrary to the provisions of the treaty, they were ordered to have their goods carried within the limits prescribed by the treaty. Now that they are returning in large numbers, a considerable number of godowns will certainly be required, and will have to be built. Capitalists who undertake to build godowns will find that they can be let at very remunerative rates, but there is likely to be considerable difficulty in securing the necessary land for the purpose.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
HAWKS
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—176 per cent.
premium, sellers and sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—\$1,600.
Gold up—\$265, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders,
share, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—
nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—
Founders' shares—nominal.

CHINESE LOAN.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent.,
premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$162 per
share, sellers.
China Underwriters Insurance Company—\$65 per
share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 105 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$162 per
share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$93 buyers.
Tai Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15
per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—\$18 per share,
buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$167 per
share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share,
sellers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—
\$31 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$52,
buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—
\$52, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$101, sellers and
sellers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Preference)—
\$7 per share, buyers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Ordinary)—
\$1 per share, buyers.

SUGAR.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$107
per share, sellers.

London Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$45,
sellers.

MING.
Punjon Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$550 per
share, sellers.

Punjon Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.70 per
share, sellers.

The Raeb Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$425 per
share, sellers.

The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—
\$4.5 per share, buyers.

Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin—
\$115 per share, sellers.

The Elektro Mining and Trading Co., Limited—
\$3.5, sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—100
per cent, premium, buyers.

Ged Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$16 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company—\$4.5 per share, sellers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ld.—\$37 per share,
buyers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$8 per share, sellers.
The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land and Building Co., Limited—
\$108 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$108, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$181
per share, buyers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—\$10
per share, sellers.

DRYWARES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$9, sellers.

Dakin, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per
share, sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$8 per
share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
Limited—\$122 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$30 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—
\$8 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$9, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—
\$4.5, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
Limited—\$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.—\$3 per share, buyers.

Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited—\$1
shares; \$1.50 paid; \$10, buyers.

G. H. POTTS (Share Broker),
Telegraphic Address—"Rita"

EXCHANGE.

On London, Telegraphic Transfer.....	\$11
" Bank Bills, on demand.....	\$11
" 4 months sight.....	\$11
" Credits, 4 months sight.....	\$11
On Paris, Bank Bills on demand.....	\$2.7
" Credits, 4 months sight.....	\$2.77
On New York, Bank Bills, on demand.....	\$2.5
" Credits, 30 days sight.....	\$3.5
On India, Telegraphic Transfer.....	\$14
" On demand.....	\$14
On Shanghai, Telegraphic Transfer.....	\$2.5
" Private, 30 days sight.....	\$1.75
On Yokohama, T.T.	\$1.5
On Singapore, T.T.	\$1 per cent, premium
Borneo, Bank's Buying Rate.....	\$0.12
Silver, per ounce.....	\$0.16
Gold Leaf 100 troy, per tael.....	\$4.00
" " 99 " "	\$4.75

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 12th June,	
New Pains, cash.....	\$771 per perchet.
New Benares, cash.....	767
New Malwa credit.....	600 per picul (Allowance, taels 32)
HOD Malwa credit.....	720 to 730 (Allowance, taels 16 to 18)
Persian, Oily, cash.....	700 to 720 per picul (Allowance, taels 16 to 18)
Persian, paper tied.....	780 to 820 (Allowance, taels 16)

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. J. W. Holler.	Mr. H. J. Juddies.
Dr. F. H. Bowles.	Mr. F. D. McCallum.
Mr. J. G. Buckle.	Mr. Hugh McCallum.
Miss Cox.	Major and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. R. P. Dipple.	Miss and Mrs. Noel.
Mr. G. Fenwick.	Mr. H. P. Sheldon.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Fladley.	Mr. A. G. Stokoe.
Smith and family.	Mr. A. G. Stokoe.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.	Mr. A. G. Stokoe.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Holmes.	Mr. and Mrs. Walling.
Mr. G. Moyes.	General—Bentley & Sons.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. W. A. Board.	Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. R. D. Bradley.	Captain Palmer.
Mr. W. J. Carter.	Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. A. Delfon.	Mr. & Mrs. B. de Quirion.
Mr. W. A. Duff.	Mr. & Mrs. C. Seymour.
Mr. V. F. Harris.	Mr. K. Stetzel.
Mr. I. J. How.	Mr. O. Stewart.
Mr. J. Kirkwood.	Mr. & Mrs. L. F. Thomas.
Mr. J. Kingham.	Mr. J. Wood.
Miss Marks.	Mr. H. Ziegler.

TELLA, Norwegian steamer, 1,639, J. Amundsen
15th June—Moj 21st June. Coal—Water
Co.

RAINFORE, British cruiser, 3,600, Captain W. C.
Forsyth, 13th June—Amoy 11th June.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

ALDERLEY, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.

NAMOON, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

SCOTLAND, British steamer, for Bangkok.

BEARCAT, British steamer, for Siam.

GARDA, Norwegian bark, for Rajan.

FORMATA, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

DEPARTURE.

JUNE 17, EMERALD, British steamer, for Amoy
and Manila.

JUNE 15, SEAHORSE, French str., for Shanghai.

JUNE 13, CHASSEA, British str., for Shanghai.

JUNE 12, GERMANIA, German steamer, for Touen
and Quinhon.

JUNE 12, ACHILLES, British str., for Singapore.

JUNE 11, PIATOLA, German steamer, for Saigon.

JUNE 10, MACHET, British str., for Bangkok.

JUNE 10, ALBERTY, British str., for Yokohama

and Manila.

JUNE 13, RAINBOW, British cruiser, for Tamsui.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per KUTIA, from Calcutta, Oct.—34.

Chinaman.

Per ACTA, from Pahang.—Commissioner

HILLIER, Mrs. Hillier and 3 children, Miss

Brasier, and 22 Chinamen. From Holloway, Mr.

Murde.

Per FORMOSA, from Tamsui—35 Chinese.

Per SUNGLASS, from Manila—7 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per SAGITTARIUS, from Hongkong, for Shanghai.

—Messrs. W. Thompson, L. Pontius, and 1

Indian. For Nagasaki—Japan.

For Yokohama—France.

For Manila—Mr. G. Wilson.

For Saigon—Mr. O. Oseyo.

For Yokohama—Mr. Matsumi, Messrs. Denby and

Hasegawa, and 1 Japanese.

For Yokohama—Mr. G. Wilson.

For Manila—Mr. G. Wilson.

For Saigon—Mr. G. Wilson.

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